

THE BLACK BELT.  
Interesting Race Statistics From Superintendent Porter's Census Report.

The Negro Not Getting His own with the whites.

Washington, March 25.—Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, has given the population of the South Atlantic and South Central States, Missouri and Kansas by races. The total population embraced count is given as 25,875,250, of which 16,863,235 were white, 9,936,166 colored and 10,888 Chinese, Japanese and Indians. In the States included were found 1880 fifteen-sixteenths of the United States, so that for the purpose of immediately ascertaining the percentage of increase of colored population the returns of these States are adequate and not likely to be materially affected by the returns of the other States and Territories where the colored population is small. The abnormal increase of the colored population in what is known as the Black Belt, during the decay ending in 1880 led to the popular belief that the negroes were increasing at a much larger rate than the white population. This error was a natural one and arose from the difficulty of ascertaining how much of the increase shown by the Tenth Census was real and how much was due to the omissions of the census of 1870. The facts ascertained sustain the theory that the high rate of increase in the growth of the colored population, as shown in 1880, was apparent, not real, and that it was due to the imperfect enumeration in the Southern States in 1870.

During the past decade the colored race has not held its own against the whites in a region where the climate and conditions are, of all those which the country affords, the best suited to its development. In but three decades, that is from 1850 to 1880, during part of which time the slave trade was in progress, has the colored race increased more rapidly than the white. Since 1880 the whites have steadily increased at a more rapid rate than the colored people. This increase has not been affected by the aid of immigration, for with the exception of Kansas and Missouri, these States have received comparatively few emigrants either from foreign countries or from the Northern States. Similarly the proportion of the colored inhabitants to the whites increased somewhat between 1890 and 1890, but since that time it has steadily diminished. In 1890, when the proportion was at its maximum, there were nearly six colored inhabitants to ten white, but this proportion has been reduced to a trifle more than four at the present date, or nearly one-third of its amount.

The deficiencies of the Ninth Census, says Mr. Porter, are so apparent in this table that any extended reference to them is wholly unnecessary.

The following table gives the present white and colored population of the several States under consideration.

States. White. Colored.  
Alabama 830,793 681,491  
Arkansas 816,517 311,227  
Delaware 139,429 59,022  
District of Columbia 154,352 75,927  
Florida 224,461 166,678  
Georgia 973,462 863,710  
Kansas 1,374,882 51,251  
Kentucky 1,585,526 272,981  
Louisiana 554,712 562,892  
Maryland 824,140 218,094  
Mississippi 529,703 757,720  
Missouri 2,524,468 154,131  
North Carolina 1,019,191 567,170  
South Carolina 458,451 602,563  
Tennessee 1,232,971 424,300  
Texas 1,741,190 392,867  
Virginia 1,014,680 649,867  
West Virginia 729,262 33,503

Thriving Business in Tramps.

Jamaica, L. I., March 26.—During the past ten months, 9,000 tramps have found a harbor of refuge in the Town Hall here. The grand jury finds that the county allows thirty cents a night for lodgings and feeding each tramp, and that this allowance has been made a big source of profit, tramps remaining for weeks at a time. Out of the thirty cents it is alleged that the janitor received fifteen cents for bread and coffee, the overseer of the poor five cents. It is said that the janitor made twelve cents clear on each tramp.

Pensions For Disabled Soldiers.

Little Rock, Ark., March 26.—The bill to pension disabled Confederate soldiers and their indigent widows, and to appropriate \$10,000 for a soldiers' home, at Little Rock, has passed both houses of the Arkansas Legislature.

SWIFT VENGEANCE.  
A Negro Murderer Lynched on the Side of Cumberland Mountain.

Middlesborough, Ky., March 26.—J. A. Burke, ticket agent and telegraph operator for the Knoxville-Cumberland Gap and Louisville railroad, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed by Thomas Hunter, a mulatto, at 11 o'clock last evening at that place. Burke came here about a year ago to work for the Western Union Telegraph Company, leaving his wife and two children at Shelby City, Kentucky. He was a brother-in-law of the Marshal who was killed only a few weeks ago by a negro in the riot which took place at Junction City. Hunter was a valet of servant of Frank Watts, a rich young Englishman, who resides at the Gap. There was no reason whatever for the shooting, unless it be that Hunter was drunk and wanted to be killed. He waited for his victim who was on his way home after playing billiards with a friend. He emptied the contents of a shotgun in his face at a range of less than eight feet. One hundred and thirty-five holes were counted, the eyes blown out and the head and face horribly disfigured.

After the shooting the murderer fled to Middlesborough, and attempted to conceal himself. He was captured early this morning by the police authorities of this city, who fearing violence might be done their, endeavored by way of Baptist Gap to get him to Tazwell, county seat of Clinchboro county, Tennessee, but three hundred armed men were on the lookout and had pickets scattered throughout the mountains.

New Hamilton Springs, Tennessee, the officers were requested to deliver the prisoner, but, refusing to do so, violence was threatened, and some parleying Hunter was given over to the Cumberland Gap officials.

The prisoner was on his way to Tazwell, in charge of a strong guard, but he was captured early this morning by the police authorities of this city, who fearing violence might be done their, endeavored by way of Baptist Gap to get him to Tazwell, county seat of Clinchboro county, Tennessee, but three hundred armed men were on the lookout and had pickets scattered throughout the mountains.

Washington, March 26.—The talk here is that ex Congressman McKinley believes so firmly in his high-tariff bill and the future popularity of the issue among the American people, that he will full of the idea of contesting with Harrison the nomination of a new President at the hands of the National Republican Convention and in spite of the fact that it is strongly stated that Blaine is not going to be a candidate, but will favor the nomination of the present occupant of the White House.

Those who have conversed lately with Mr. McKinley seem of the opinion that he will enter the race, and it is said that he intends on carrying Ohio this year as the gubernatorial candidate of the Republicans, and will make the high protective tariff the leading issue in the hope that, if he is successful, he may look up in 1892 as the Presidential candidate of his party.

The lynching took place on the side of the Cumberland Mountain, about one mile from Cumberland Gap. Previous threats of lynching have been made, but to-day's action is the first of its kind that has ever occurred here.

A CLEVELAND LETTER.

The Ex-President Writes to the Tariff Reform League of Indiana.

Indianapolis, March 23.—Ex-President Cleveland has written a letter to the Indiana Tariff Reform League declining to be present at the annual meeting. The full text of the letter is not given out for publication, but the closing paragraphs are made to the public. They are as follows:

"You will not, I hope, think it amuses me if I suggest the necessity of publishing, with more vigor than ever, the doctrine of your organization. I believe that the theories and practices which tariff reform antagonizes are responsible for many, if not all, of the evils which afflict our people. If there is a scarcity of the circulating medium, is not the experiment worth trying, as a remedy, of leaving the money in the hands of the people, and for their use, which is needlessly taken from them under the pretext of necessary taxation?

"If the master's lot is a hard one in his discouraging struggle for better rewards of his toil, are the prices of his product to be improved by a policy which hampers trade in his best markets and invites the competition of dangerous rivals? Whether other means of relief may appear necessary to relieve present hardships, I believe the principle of tariff reform promises a most important and in their satisfaction and that this principle is essential to the lightening of the burden of our countrymen.

"Hoping that your organization may continue to be one of great usefulness and encouragement, I am yours very truly,  
Grover Cleveland."

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 25.—The Trademan's report of new industries established in the Southern States during the first three months of 1891 shows a total \$53, against \$37 in the corresponding period of 1889. The figure for the period of 1889, and 612 in the corresponding period of 1890. The figure for the quarter show a healthy and steady growth in the South's material development.

It has been found by experiments that the dried excrements of horses, amount on the average, to rather greater than half the dry food consumed.

Bennett Fatally Wounded  
Geo W. Jones  
Dyersburg, a young man, shot  
ended.

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# HERE'S TO YOU, AND WE MEAN IT.

If you appreciate a good bar-  
gain, come in and see us,  
if you don't, stay out,  
stay out and  
buy at  
another  
place as we try

to save money for our cus-  
tomers who appreciate our good  
feelings. We don't sell for glory, we want  
a profit on everything, but we are no hog and like  
to handle money well enough to handle lots and of-  
ten; so if you need Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats  
or Notions, try and remember that we always lead  
not only in prices but in quantity as well quality.  
We make a specialty of Clothing and don't you forget  
it. Come and See for yourself.

## Sam Gugenheim.

### LOCAL BREVITIES

April Delinquent for sale at Wal-  
ker's bookbutter.

Best brown domestic 5½ and 6½ at  
Mrs. Wolff's.

300 bushels sweet potatoes for sale  
at Schwabs.

Go to Minner & Clark to buy  
cheap goods, Tolu, Ky.

Go to Minner & Clark for good  
coffee and sugar, Tolu, Ky.

See these fine new ground plows  
at Crider & Co's, Tolu, Ky.

River gone down and people can  
get to Tolu. Crider & Co.

All kinds of goods at Minner &  
Clark's at very low prices, Tolu, Ky.

I have a good work horse for sale,  
R. H. Dean, Marion, Ky.

Messrs. G. C. Gray and W. B. Yan-  
dell went to Louisville Monday.

For good goods and cheap goods  
go to Minner & Clark, Tolu, Ky.

Cheap for cash. See those plows  
at Crider & Co's, Tolu, Ky.

Go to Minner & Clark to buy your  
clothing already made, Tolu, Ky.

We have the finest line of cook  
stoves ever in Tolu, call and see  
them. Crider & Co.

A beautiful line of prints at five  
cts per yard at Frayer's at Shady  
Grove.

Clover, grass and timothy seed  
all at bottom prices, at Crider & Co's  
Tolu, Ky.

Come to Tolu to buy your hard-  
ware, freights cheap, and we can  
save you money. Crider & Co.

I bought 100 bbls Fredonia flour  
before the advance and will sell at  
the old price. Schwab.

Douglas, the photographer, of  
Evansville, will be in Marion sun-  
April 11th to 13th, being county  
court day and Saturday before. Mr.  
Douglas is one of the best photo-  
graphers in the United States. Gal-  
lery up stairs in new bank build-  
ing. 3t.

Mrs. Wolff is still giving away a  
present with every five dollars worth  
of goods bought.

With every five dollars worth of  
goods bought, I will give away a  
nice present. Mrs. A. Wolff.

Ladies, if you want the latest and  
best in spring dress goods, call on  
S. A. Frayer at Shady Grove.

Just received a large lot of  
Hoosier and Campbell corn drills,  
All cheap for cash at Crider & Co's,  
Tolu, Ky.

Disc Harrows, Plows, Corn Drills,  
Clover Seed, Cultivators, Cook  
Stoves, Plow gear all at rock bot-  
tom prices at Crider & Co.

Tolu, Ky.

Ho there! S. A. Frayer has re-  
turned from Cincinnati, with a super-  
b line of spring goods. Bought  
very cheap, and for sale mighty  
cheap. He has bargains for you.

Robertson & Jones, Jonesboro,  
ark., write: "C. C. C. Certain Chil-  
dren give universal satisfaction.  
Reasent to take. No cure, no pay  
old by Hillyard & Woods."

large bedsteads \$2. Schwab. Buy your Furniture at Schwabs.

Vote Saturday.

Wheat looks well.

A bad spring for farming.

Vote for better streets Saturday.

Marion has a church going people

John Weldon is clerking for Gibbs  
& Gilbert.

Dr. J. F. Clemens, of Tolu, was in  
town Monday.

Mr. B. F. Fenwick spent Sunday in  
Morganfield.

Vote Saturday for good pavements  
and plenty of them.

Spring millinery in great novelties  
at Mrs. Lovings.

Princeton Presberty of the C. P.  
church is in session at Flat rock this  
week.

The carpenters anticipate a busy  
season in Marion this spring and  
summer.

Don's fail to give Mrs. Lovings a  
call for your new spring hats and  
bonnets.

A few of the \$10 bed-room sets  
still on hands.

M. Schwab.

Dont forget that Hays is always  
first on low prices, and last on high  
prices in everything.

Dr. J. N. Tobi and Messrs. S. C.  
Towry and J. L. Cardwell of Shady  
Grove, spent Tuesday in Marion.

A two-year-old daughter of Dr.  
D. T. White, of Blackford, died Sun-  
day March 29.

The officers of the election Sat-  
urday are W. N. Davis and W. M. Mor-  
gan, Judges. D. Woods clerk; W. E.  
Potter sheriff.

The latest styles in spring hats  
at the very lowest prices can be  
had at Mrs. Laura Skelton's. Buy  
your millinery goods from her and  
she will save you money.

Mrs. Annie Wilson who is attend-  
ing school at St. Vincent, spent two  
days at home last week.

Don't fail to see Hays and get his  
prices on groceries. He keeps the  
best and will not be undersold.

Marshall Weldon, Clem Nunn and  
H. Koltinsky are candidates for city  
assessor. The office pays about \$20  
per year.

Jeff Ashor, of near Weston, went  
to Eddyville Saturday to begin work  
as a guard at the penitentiary. He  
will make a good one.

Pete Campbell was arrested and  
jailed Saturday upon a bench war-  
rant, charging him with carrying  
concealed weapons. His father  
furnished bond Monday.

Messrs. Huey Gibbs and Frank  
Hughes, returned from Monday  
after a sojourn of five months in  
Texas. They were well pleased with  
Texas, better with Kentucky.

Mr. D. B. Hall announces for jailer  
He lives in Union precinct and has  
been a resident of the county for  
more than twenty years, he is a  
farmer and an honest poor man.

April locals are interesting to sugar  
consumers. You can come now  
and get 18½ lbs granulated sugar for  
\$1, 20 lbs L C sugar, and 22 lbs open  
kettle, at Schwabs.

Mrs. Lovings has the largest stock  
of Spring millinery ever exhibited  
in Marion. She can and will sell  
you goods cheaper than any one  
else. Thanking her many custom-  
ers for their past patronage and so-  
liciting a liberal patronage from  
them and their friends for the  
future. Assuring every one perfect  
satisfaction in every department.  
Call at my new store next door be-  
low furniture store, and I will take  
pleasure in showing you throughout  
my entire stock.

Robertson & Jones, Jonesboro,  
ark., write: "C. C. C. Certain Chil-  
dren give universal satisfaction.  
Reasent to take. No cure, no pay  
old by Hillyard & Woods."

large bedsteads \$2. Schwab. Buy your Furniture at Schwabs.

### FATAL SHOOTING.

Geo. Bennett Fatally Wounds  
Constable Geo. W. Jones.

Tuesday evening at Dycusburg,  
George Bennett, a young man, shot  
and perhaps fatally wounded Constable  
Geo. W. Jones. The facts as  
reported are substantially as fol-  
lows:

Jones was guarding a prisoner  
whom he had under arrest; Ben-  
nett went to the door of the room  
occupied by Jones and his prisoner  
and demanded entrance. Jones opened  
the door but refused Bennett  
admission telling him to leave, the  
latter drew his pistol and began fir-  
ing at the officer; one ball passed  
through the lower part of the abdo-  
men producing what the doctors  
think a wound that will prove fatal,  
Bennett then turned and continued  
firing promiscuously. He was final-  
ly arrested. It is stated that Ben-  
nett was under the influence of li-  
quor at the time.

Bennett was brought to town  
Wednesday and his bond was set  
at \$1000; failing to fill it he  
was sent to jail.

A Surprise Party.

Friday night Blackwell Lodge No.  
57, K of P were very pleasantly  
surprised by a visit from twenty  
members of Sturgis Lodge. They  
came over on the 7 o'clock train,  
without warning and the boys  
regretted that they were taken by  
surprise, but were greatly pleased  
to have the visit from the gallant  
Knights. The visitors were J. W.  
Hedges, A. D. Noe, H. M. Harris, S.  
T. Wallace, Dr. W. S. Corm, H. F. Ol-  
iver, Scott Watson, H. L. Tucker, J. W.  
McClellan, B. W. Dyer, J. C. Bishop,  
Frank Alloway, Wm. P. Dyer, Jas.  
H. Holt, E. H. Long, Dennis Dyer, Dennis  
O'Nan, A. Bennett, J. T. Thomp-  
son, son.

Railroad Talk.

It reports be true, there is a prospect  
at least that our town and coun-  
try will have an opportunity at no  
distant day to derive a great benefit  
from the sale of the Ohio Valley  
Railroad to the Newport News &  
Mississippi Valley. The gentleman  
who states that in the ear-  
ly company, it is their intention to ex-  
tend the road from Princeton to  
Nashville. The gentleman further  
remarked that upon mature reflection,  
the Hopkinsville route was re-  
garded as totally impracticable, and  
that the Cadiz and Leavenworth was  
the route at present agreed upon, and  
that the money consideration re-  
quired of the citizens of Cadiz is so  
liberal in its demands that the  
amount will be raised during the  
first twenty four hours.—Cadiz Tele-  
phone.

The following ex-soldiers, applic-  
ants for pensions were examined  
by the medical board at this place  
last Wednesday.

Jno. M. Gibbs, Co C 17th Ky.  
Chas. Cantrell, Co B 18th U. S. Cav.  
H. A.

Rufus M. Stokes, Co 8, 3rd Ky.  
Cav.

Biram Harris, Co G 6th U. S. Cav.

Robt Harris, Co B, 18th U. S. Cav.

Jno. B. Crow, Co H 20th Ky.

Jno. Rice, Co M 6th U. S. Cav.

Sol. Bird, Co I 8th U. S. Cav.

Wesley May, Co I 8th U. S. Cav.

Geo. Lamb, Navy.

Randall Dobsen, Co I 8th U. S. Cav.

Alfred Foreman, Co D 8th U. S. Cav.

Jno. D. Crow, Co H 20th Ky.

Jno. Rice, Co M 6th U. S. Cav.

Wesley May, Co I 8th U. S. Cav.

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## FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE TO RURAL READERS.

Observations on Cutting Seed Potatoes. Made in a Potato Field by the Virginia Experiment Station—Illustrating Method of Cutting the Tuber Illustrated.

It is true that whole medium or large sized potatoes usually give an increased yield over smaller tubers or small cuttings, and also show a gain of a few days in edible maturity. But they also show a very decidedly larger yield of small or unmerchantable tubers, and increase the cost of seed many fold varying of course with the size of tuber used. This may be illustrated by stating that to seed out two acres of vines requires 10 bushels of plant, but if the vines are sown 10 to 12 inches apart in the row, and the rows 3 to 3 feet apart. Whole seed planted in hills 12 to 20 inches apart will require 40 to 50 bushels to plant an acre. The conditions desired in growing potatoes is to place the plants so as to occupy the entire ground, having them just far enough apart to secure good individual development of tubers. This can be best accomplished by small cuttings planted closely—say, rows 21 feet apart and planted in inches apart in rows. With Early Ohio Early Potatoes, and similar other varieties so planted nearly the entire yield will be of marketable size.

The often practiced method of cutting the vines in two lengthwise or crosswise at random and then cutting these pieces into smaller portions is reprehensible. There is in our estimation but one proper method of cutting seed, and we believe that growers who have once tried this method will assent to the above statement.

The method of cutting which we always use is to take the tuber in the left

hand, holding the stem end downward and toward the operator. Turn it so as to bring the lowest eyes toward you, then with a sharp thin knife cut them out, making a downward stroke extending to the center and base of the tuber. Turn tuber slightly to bring other eyes toward the operator and repeat the operation. The eyes of a potato are arranged more or less regularly around the stem end, and by turning the potato after each cut, the operation can be carried out in compact pieces so as to give each one nearly equal proportion of the tuber. This, of course, cannot be done at the seed end, and when the operator has removed the eyes as close as practicable to the seed end a good practice is to cut it down through the center.

This method of rotating the tuber and cutting the eyes away successively is shown in the cut. There, however, the illustration represents the pieces out to the eye, and the diagram of the eye, equally with the eye, are cut out, and, for definiteness, we take the language quoted from advice about that size. If the seed is cut in advance of planting, to save time in the rush of work, the pieces should be thoroughly dusted with plaster to prevent evaporation.

Our Farm Animals.

According to the annual report from the agricultural department of the Washington number of horses on farms, Washington the average price of all ages at \$6,750,000, with an average price of all ages at \$9,000. The number of mules at 2,266,532, having an average value of \$7,785. The number of mules which farm 16,010,695, an increase of 65,705 from last year. The average value per head is \$21.62. There is a tendency to increase of dairying in the south, especially in the mountain region. Other cattle aggregate 36,873,648, including those on ranches. The highest value is \$25,64, in Connecticut; the lowest \$9,40, in Mississippi. The number of sheep is 13,451,158. The average value is \$23,64, an increase of more than 10 per cent. All other kinds of farm animals have declined slightly in price. A tendency to increase of numbers is seen in most of the states. The aggregate number of swine is 50,230,100, showing a decline of nearly 2 per cent. The average value is \$4.13, a decrease of 57 cents per head.

Advice About Fertilizers.

Manning crops in the hill is simply to concentrate the fertilizer in a small space. Such a plan will answer if there is an insufficiency of the material used, but as the roots of plants spread over a large area in search of food it is better to broadcast all manures and fertilizers, thus not only giving greater feeding to the roots, but also insuring a more uniform incorporation of the good ingredients with the soil and curing of the crop. The Philadelphia Record, authority for the foregoing further says: Mix plenty of land plaster with your manure. Plaster absorbs gases, arrests the escape of ammonia, and is of itself an excellent fertilizer. For grass crops and as a special fertilizer for clover it is unequalled. It is also cheap compared with its real value. Used in the hills with corn, plaster assists in attracting both moisture and ammonia from the air and gives the young plants a good start.

Mistakes in Planting Trees.

Nothing in the shape of ornamental trees has a more awkward appearance than one of long legged form trimmed up with a bare stem as high as a man's head or a house-top, especially if it is an evergreen. Standing alone, they should be perfect specimens feathered all the way down to the ground. If they are old, large and stately in growth, possessing the magnificence of broad spreading oaks or magnificent elms, the bold and the wide branches which sustain it should appear so near the ground that the huge stem will be easily visible.

Country Gentleman.

Points in Bee Keeping.

A Massachusetts apianist in a paper read before a Massachusetts farmers' meeting told how to treat a colony of bees. He said:

A very good cure for a sulky colony is to take all the brood away and give full sheets of foundation. When all swarming is over, look the section cases over and jump the filled boxes to the outside and bring them just outside to the center. In a few days more a new set of boxes will be filled and the strongest colonies. These should be kept in one case and new boxes added by rows in the center, and gradually tapered down until the cure of the clever season.

As soon as the clever season has passed, all the honey remaining on the hives should come out and the brood frames should be taken out. When the honey is taken in any quantity it should be capped, extracted and the empty combs returned to the hives whence they came. We have found that it does not pay to leave honey in the hives after clever falls. It is better to extract it and feed it back when necessary, as the bees will do just as well, if not better, without it, for they will make their own living during pleasant weather. If left on the hive

they will make for honey running out of season and thus consume it needlessly. If needed for winter stores we have it ready to feed back at any time.

A good idea.

The illustration here reproduced from the Farm Journal shows how a horse may be prevented from tearing its blanket with its teeth.

A leather shield, as shown in the picture, is sewed to the halter, which does

them well.

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may be prevented from tearing its

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